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that business heavy, which in any man is not to be taken a light mind and frivolous character, but in one whom lot of life is low, hardly ever fails to indicate, if it does not cause, later good for nothingness.

There was our young merchant. The son of his neighbors dreamed of half the life that was in him; the good was on the surface, and every body was captivated by it. Never had so much a grace as large a man of modest. His name and name had been mentioned every one knew.

He became the favorite haunt of all the good fellows within five miles around. All Saturdays and many other days beside, were devoted there to tipping, pitching with dollars or with flat stones instead of quills, playing "sledge" (or "all fours") with dirty, greasy cards; quarrelling and fighting. E. was the inspiring genius of every such frolic; not only by dealing out the liquor, but by mixing with the drink, and driving forward the jaw, the laugh, the game; say, sometimes, (for he could bully very plausibly) the quarrels and the fight. If he ever himself fought, it was in a very slight way, merely to maintain a reputation for spirit, which was indispensable to good standing in that region. It never lost him a friend, or gained him a black eye for more than three days. He was the darling of the town. He was so gay and frank; his laugh was such ready chorus to all their jokes; he poured out his good drink for them so ungrudgingly, not only while their money lasted, but so long as they had a cow or a feather-bed at home; he took such care of them when they were overcome with liquor—helping to lift them from the floor, where they would be trampled upon, to his own bed in the counting room, and when that was full, to a snug corner where they might lie and v—

Then if one of their horses at night fell, tired of standing all day gnawing the fence rail to which he was tied, happened to get loose and set off homewards, E. was sure to catch and secure him for the night, either by tying him to the same stake again, or by putting him in a pen hard by; often, too, throwing him several corn stalks to serve as a bridge over the ditch, if it were only for variety's sake, relieved better than the rail. There was nobody like T—

The women of the neighborhood, too, might well think, would be with most difficulty won over to E.'s interest. Their discomfort certainly increased with his trade. Husbands and fathers were often and of ten seen staggering home, with red bloated faces, shiny, stupid eyes, their whole persons exhalant inoffensive odors, and their tempers ready for furious outbursts. Female wailings were sometimes heard, on such occasions. Mothers began to wear clouded countenances, and lift up deprecating hands and eyes to Heaven, when they heard their grown up sons talk of going to E.'s store; daughters hung their heads, and almost hid their faces in their long-sleeved calico bonnets, to conceal their sorrow and bruises, as they entered the meeting house on a Sunday after one of their fathers' convivial Saturdays; and wives drooped in silent, unutterable woe, under the brutality which was now requiring the surrender of their young hearts, and constant devotion of all their womanly energies. Yet unaccountably, they did not view T—

E— as the author of their griefs. It had always been the custom, that every man who could find his account in selling spirits, should do so if he pleased. He never had been regarded as a mischievous tempter; nor had any of the misery he caused been laid at his door. Besides, E. personally, was so pleasing—he flattered the dames and flirted with the lasses so winningly—he was so demure and moral when it was his cue, and so handsome at all times—that he was no less a favorite with the women, than with the tipping men.

Among his female friends, was a widow woman, who became desirous to turn her little farm and farming stock into money, which she thought would yield her a more certain and easy support. So infatuated was she with the manners and ostensible character of T—

E—, that she suffered him to be the purchaser, at the price of 1500 dollars, upon his own unsecured bond, for paying her an annuity during life. It never occurred that this flourishing merchant and charming young man could possibly be insolvent; nor (what proved more material) that he was not of an age to bind himself by a contract.

For one or two years, the annuity was duly paid; but for the third and fourth, it was unpaid; and all other means having failed, the bond was placed in my hands, "to be collected by suit." The suit began, and proceeded to a stage, at which, if no defense were made, a judgment by default would be confirmed against the defendant. Just at that stage, he, by counsel, entered his appearance and pleaded infancy; i. e. that when he made the bond, he was not twenty-one years of age. The case was laid over (continued) till the ensuing term, at his instance, the loose practice then prevalent, not requiring him to make affidavit

that his defense was just—was in all probability, he would have to swear.

At the next term of the court, when the cause was called, both parties announced themselves ready for trial. My client had for her agent a kind neighbor, who was in the summoning of her witnesses, and served as a link of communication between her and me. Her adversary was present in person, presenting his counsel, and holding several conversations with his only witness—a child father—who stood near, with a queer look like a little, white, his arm. As we could neither allege that the obligation had been given for necessities, nor that the defendant had confirmed it by any promise made since he came of age, there was no alternative but to dispute the fact of infancy. The great question to be tried therefore, was whether he was under age, or not, when the bond was made? In opening the case, I stated to the jury the nature of the transaction; exhibited the bond; told them what question they were to decide, and that the burden of proof was on the defendant, to show his infancy; touched briefly upon the general dishonesty of that defense; adjured them because of that dishonesty, and because this money was literally the all of my poor widowed client, to be satisfied with none but the most clear and convincing evidence of what her debtor alleged; and then recited the circumstances on which I relied, to repel his allegation—These were merely, that he had transacted business with many persons on his own account; that his father had not, for a year or two before his becoming a merchant, exerted the slightest authority over him; that his features and appearance were those of an adult; and that he had voted in an election previous to the date of the bond.

The defending counsel then rose, to make the opening statement on behalf of his client. He justified the young man for pleading infancy by the general good policy and presumed justice of the law which authorized it, and by the particular fact that in this instance he had, through inexperience and youthful confidence, been induced by the plaintiff's artful representations, to offer her twice the value of her property. As to the question of infancy, the learned counsel said (with an air of undoubted triumph) that he would offer proof which would defy all my ingenuity to parry or elude, and any amount of skepticism in the jury to disbelieve; proof, by the oath of his client's own father, a man of unimpeachable character, that on the day when the bond bore date, the obligor was only nineteen years and some months old.

This was what I feared. The old man was sworn in solemn form (and methought the clerk pronounced the oath with unwonted solemnity) to speak "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; so help you God!" He was then desired by my adversary to tell, if he knew, on what year his son, the defendant, was born?

I objected to his answering the question, if there was a register, any where, of the son's birth. The register itself must be produced; no other evidence was admissible.

The court assented to my proposition. The adverse counsel and client exchanged dry looks of triumph. Their witness too, looked wise and self-important, as with an air which said "I expected it—I am ready for you!"—he produced from under his arm the party book above mentioned.

"Here's my son's birthday, written by me with my own hand in this here Bible. It's my own handwriting."

"Read it," said the counsel.

The old man put on his spectacles, and read an entry, importing that "T—E—, son of the above" (meaning his parents, whose marriage was noted on the same page) "was born on" such a day, 17—, being just nineteen years eleven months and six days, before the date of the bond.

"When did you write this?" said the counsel.

"The very day after he was born," said the old man, nodding at his son.

"You are clear and distinct in your recollection of that?"

"O yes; for I've had the Bible ever since, and read over this register a thousand times."

"Very well," said the counsel again, and with a big, extolling look: "I am satisfied—and so, I presume, are the jury—

Charlotte:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1839.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION THE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Carrington	314
Condon	473
Forrest	320
Forrest	320
Clayton	320
Clayton	320
Clayton	320
Clayton	320
Clayton	320
Clayton	320

In 1837 Mr. Sawyer was chosen a Whig over Moore (Adm.) by a majority of 405.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Northampton	191 maj.
Betha	100 maj.
Halifax	183 maj.
Martin	271 maj.
185	48
185	183

In 1837 Sawyer's majority over Long was 75.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Edgewood	111
Fitt	330
Beaufort	301
Washington	400
Hyde	600
Tyrrell	448
3094	3554
544 maj.	

Stapley's majority over Wilson, the Administration candidate in 1837, was 655.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Wayne	151
Johnston	344
Jones	335
Craway	610
Craway	31 maj.
Lenoir	347
Carteret	1739
735 maj.	

In 1837 Sheppard was elected as a Whig by a majority of 431, over Moody, Administration.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Gen. McKay, Adm. elected without opposition. The friends of Dr. F. J. Hill, Whig, however, run his name in some counties of the District, in preference to yielding passively to the Administration.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Both candidates Administration men. Hawkins elected over Hilliard by a majority of 4 votes.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Cumberland	430
Robeson	430
Richmond	619
Moore	322
Anson	955
Montgomery	900
3675	3738
2738	

In 1837 Deberry's majority over Hathorn was 830.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Wake	909
Orange	3343
Person	2263
3263	

Montgomery's majority in 1837, 191.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Guilford	3115
Stokes	609
Cassell	509
Rockingham	507
3200	

Hill's majority 42.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Rowan	308
Davis	455
Davidson	740
Chatham	619
Randolph	835
3370	

Fisher's Majority 189

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Whig	Dem.
Lincoln	949
Cabarrus	747
Mecklenburg	915
3611	

Whig	Dem.
183	317
170	317
617	
123 maj.	

In reference to the conduct of Mr. Wilkins' majority, a correspondent of the Raleigh Register remarks that Mr. Wilkins, declared himself not only in favor of local Banks when well regulated, but also in favor of a United States Bank. He was also in favor of the limitation of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States—opposed to all duties, and in favor of their exemption and prohibition of Federal officers, and of applying the money to any other purpose. In fact, he made himself out a pretty good Whig. Quite a good plan to catch votes.

Kentucky.—We believe full returns have been received from Kentucky. The Whigs have lost one Member which is better than we anticipated. The Legislature is comprised of a large majority of Whigs. The delegation to Congress now stands as follows:

Whig	Dem.
Philly Triplet	Van Buren
J. E. Underwood	Lincoln
Simon H. Anderson	W. O. Butler
Willie Green	
John Pope	
Wm. J. Graves	
John White	
Richard Hawes	
L. W. Andrews	
Garrett Davis	

Indiana.—After receiving all the returns from Indiana, we find that matters are not quite so bad as we anticipated. There is no doubt of a Van Buren majority in both branches of the Legislature, but the Whigs have but only 3 instead of 5 Members of Congress. The delegation now stands:

Whig	Dem.
George H. Proffit	Van Buren
James Kirahan	John Carr
Wm. W. Wick	Thomas Smith
	T. A. Howard

Alabama.—We have not yet received full returns from Alabama, but the Whig papers give by the Legislature. The Congressional delegation is said to be 3 Whigs and 3 Van Burens.

Whig	Dem.
Geo. W. Crabb	Dixon H. Lewis
James Bell	

Tennessee.—Talk is abroad in Tennessee, but there is some doubt yet relative to the State Legislature, it not being certain who has a majority. There is also some doubt whether Blackwell (V. B.) or Sims (Whig) is elected.

Clear away the Snake.—Now that the wind has come upon us, (says the Richmond Whig) let us run up our kites, and see whether there is cause for unmanly dependency. It is true (as the National Intelligencer says) that the results of the Whigs are generally disappointing, but the Whigs are not to be discouraged. These Whigs have raised their heads, and therefore destined to disappointment, it is hardly worth while to urge in extenuation of the loss we have sustained; though it is certain that the extraordinary strength of the Whig representation from the Western States in the last Congress was attributable to accident rather than to a proportionate strength among the People.

But why should the Whigs yield to despair? Is not their cause as good now as before their late disasters? Does not every Whig feel that it is the cause of truth, justice and virtue—and therefore that it is still worthy of defense? Two years ago the Administration party were beaten in all the States in which they have now succeeded, and yet they recovered until the tables have been turned. Mr. Calhoun threw his influence into their scale, and they have acquired a preponderance just in that proportion. The Whigs must consequently make up the losses they have sustained, by new efforts, and by a determination never to falter or flinch. The game is by no means desperate. If every true man will exert himself for the cause, all may yet be well. But we shall still have a majority in the House of Representatives. Let us remember—let us have lost one in Kentucky, three in Indiana, and three in Tennessee. In North Carolina, even if Mr. Fisher should join the Administration, the proportion will remain as at the last Congress. The numbers elected, as heretofore published, stood:

Whig	Dem.
110	113
3	3
10	3
10	3

CP Presidential Election.—During a storm of thunder and lightning which passed over this city on Sunday afternoon last, the house of the Editor of this paper was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. The storm seemed unusually charged with the electric fluid, and in the darkness it seemed a considerable distance from the town before it reached our abode. The top of which was considerably shattered from the chimney it passed in the roof, entering one rather about to pass, it then directed and ran in three directions into the room in the lower story where myself and wife were sitting and another one of our little girls was sitting, splintering the ceiling and plastering the wall. A good deal of glass passed like a clock setting on the mantle piece by means of a wire projecting above the mantel shelf looking glass, passed to the mantel, completely burning up the mantel shelf, passed down the mantel shelf, turning the top of the bell back then out at the back of the room between the mantle piece and the chimney into the collar, where it killed a cat with two stripes—the cat and one of the kittens were immediately burnt. Our wife was considerably shocked, also a gentleman who was sitting in an adjoining room. Having been unwell we had been lying down and had been up but a few minutes and was still sitting on the bed when the fluid struck, which we do not need to say from the shock. We were all within about four feet of the fluid and how we escaped is a mystery indeed. It is altogether to the interposition of a kind providence that we are now permitted to pen this article.

We have heard of several trees being struck and one person knocked from his horse, another had his horse knocked to his knees and considerably stunned.

NOTE ON THE SCHOOL LAW.

For	Against
Wake	848
Craven	854
Orange	1357
Davidson	453
Chatham	877
Randolph	647
Halifax	609
Warren	950
Edgewood	165
Fitt	397
Beaufort	1043
Wayne	352
Franklin	983
Lenoir	269
Guilford	1550
Rockingham	927
Forsyth	768
Richmond	538
Rowan	107 maj.
New Hanover	469
Onslow	341
Montgomery	950
Carteret	300
Rutherford	799
Lincoln	331
Duplin	125
Brunswick	30
Bladen	300
Columbus	851
Wilkes	353

Here is one man who has courage enough to refuse to fight—Judge Gould, of St. Augustine, who is a Jerseyman, and a native of Essex county.

From the St. Augustine Herald.
A Card.—D. W. Whitehead, said the other evening he has spit at me, insinuating that I am actuated by covetousness. I confess that I am a covetous person, and upon principle—and upon oath—that to keep the ten commandments has been a part of my education—and were not D. W. Whitehead perfectly convinced of these facts, he would never have dared to use such language towards me.
JAMES M. GOULD.

Extraordinary Travelling.—In what other country in the world (asks the New York American) can a traveller perform a journey of 1100 miles at the continued rate of ten miles an hour? This was done last week by a gentleman lately arrived in Augusta from Columbia, Georgia.

Jackson's influence seems to have been more potent at a distance than at home. In the Herald, age present, the Whig majority was sixty!

Something New.—The Northampton (Mass.) Courier contains the following notice:

To be Born, to be Married, and to Die, are the three important events in the history of each individual of the human race. We publish for the information of friends, the Marriages and Deaths of people, but not their Births. This is customary in the Journals in England, among the families of the aristocracy, but in this Democratic land it is wholly omitted. We know not why it is so, but next week we purpose to open this department of domestic news, and solicit for insertion notices similar to Deaths and Marriages.

The Morus Multicaulis in North Carolina more than 50 Years Ago.—A letter from Mr. Geo. Wilson, of Newbern, to John S. Skinner, of Baltimore, contradicts the assertion that the Multicaulis was introduced into America, after its discovery by M. S. Perrotet, at Manila, in 1821, and its introduction by him into France at that period. Mr. Wilson says:

If reliance can be placed on the positive assertions of two or three credible witnesses, the Morus multicaulis was introduced into Craven county, North Carolina, more than fifty years since! A man named Foxwell, some fifty or sixty years ago, emigrated (from France) to Craven county, in this State, and brought with him mulberry, and the eggs of the bombyx, in order to make silk. He soon after died. From the remains of those mulberries, David Lewis, of this place, has one root, and a number of the cuttings, growing of the Morus multicaulis. About this matter there is no mistake. I have seen and examined those cuttings, and so have many others, where they are now growing.

Mr. Clay arrived at Montreal, from Quebec, on the 3d inst. and on the 5th was to dine with Sir John Colborne, who came up from his summer residence at Sorel, for the purpose of entertaining the Kentucky Senator.

See our advertisement elsewhere.
EXPLANATION NO. 2.
Aug. 18th 1839.
"Dear Friend,"
I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well. I have just received your letter of the 14th inst. and am glad to hear that you are well.

In the country number 2 stated that I would speak of the antiquity of the mines of North Carolina. History informs us that not only in South America, but the early adventurers and settlers of this country were turned in many instances by the hopes of gaining gold from the South. The first adventurers that planted the English flag on this western continent went out under the auspices of Sir Walter Raleigh (Am. Mus. and Burlew) landed in North Carolina in 1584 and on their return to England (says Robertson 2 vol. 204) gave such splendid descriptions of the beauty of the country; the fertility of the soil; the abundance of the climate, and the gold which abounded in the country, that not only the Virginia Queen Elizabeth bestowed the name of America upon it, but many adventures from a desire "to acquire wealth" considered nothing worthy of their attention but mines of gold and silver.

This feeling animated many of the followers of Greenville, Newfort, Lane, Smith and others; and they formed the most extravagant anticipations. Here in their imagination the wildest visions of alchemy were to be realized. In the midst of the climate, they hoped to enjoy a period of life lengthened, if not to immortality, to a desirable extent, and the rich ore of its hills afforded more golden treasures than ever was promised by the long sought for philosopher's stone. However extravagant their calculations may have been, there is no doubt but both from history and experience that the mines of North Carolina were known and worked by the native Indians of the country at some one time a long time ago.

Amadeo (already alluded to) describing Oshagood the Indian King of what is now known as Roanoke Island (in Currituck County) states that "he was on his head a crescent of unpolished metal much resembling gold which he would neither remove or allow to be touched."

The story told on this island by Sir Richard Greenville, under the command of Captain Ralph Lane, suffered much from the desire of the colonists to acquire gold, instead of attending to their more necessary pursuits (see Robertson's History of America 2 vol. 205) for says this history "the savages soon discovered the favorite object that allured the English, and told so many tales of rich mines that Lane and his men, wasted their time in these chimerical pursuits instead of raising provisions for their subsistence."

Another early historian (Hakluyt) describing a visit to an Indian King, near New St. Helena (Beaufort) in North Carolina says that "he gave them a certain number of exceeding fair pearls, and two stones of fine crystal and certain silver ore. Our men asked him the place where silver ore and the crystal came from. He made them answer that it came ten days journey from his habitation up within the country, and that the inhabitants did dig the same at the foot of certain high mountains where they found it in very good quantity." (Hakluyt vol. 3, p. 269.)

Here he adds "I showed them all parts of the heavens to the instant to learn in what quarter they dwelt, and straightway we pointed towards the north."

The distinct account thus given not only shows the actual existence of valuable metals and its possession by the aborigines; but also that its whereabouts was in the very region of the present gold mines of North Carolina.

Other authorities might be quoted, but the above are deemed sufficient for the purpose, and suitable to the space allowed to this paper.

An article extracted from the New York Observer, is quoted in the American Almanac of 1839, p. 238, and affords some proof on this interesting subject. It says "I ought to state one fact which is of deep interest. Here are indubitable evidences that those mines were known and worked by the aboriginal inhabitants or some other people a long period since. Many pieces of machinery which were used for this purpose have been found, among them several crucibles of earthen ware, and far better than those now in use. Mr. B. told me that he has tried three of them and stated that they were twice or three times as strong as even the modern crucibles."

In a recent digging in a mine in the vicinity of Charlotte, (Rodgers) two stones were found weighing about 6 pounds each with flat smooth surfaces, evidently bearing the marks of having been rubbed together—near them were found Indian beads. It is conjectured that these stones were used by the Indians for pounding the ore, which as even now one of the first processes of mining. These stones have been deposited in U. S. Branch Mint here, for the inspection of the curious.

Such are among the evidences and facts to show the antiquity of the mines of North Carolina, and that they have been long ago worked either by the native Indians or some one else.

In another paper I shall endeavor to show the value and products of these mines, collected from sources that can be relied on as authentic.

BUCKLAND.

W. D. Raccoe, Esq., Sheriff of Chowan, has been the first, this year, to settle his Public Accounts with the Comptroller.

A Printer's Epitaph.—An opulent printer of London, who had long been a compositor, requested of his executors to have the following epitaph inscribed on his tombstone after his death:

"No more shall copy and perplex my brain, No more shall type's small (see my eyeballs strain), No more the proof's foul page create me trouble; By errors, transpositions, omissions and doubles: No more to over run shall I begin, No more be driving out or taking in; The rubbishy passages from L'non may scoff—Revised, corrected—finely worked off."

Absence of Mind.—The last case actually occurred in our town a few days ago. A gentleman missing some of his shirts, instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of one flannel and four linen shirts on his person. Thermometer 96, and our friend retired alderman in his proportions.—Fug. Obs.

A Man with six Wives.—One Henry Sampson has gone to jail in Buffalo, for having no less than six wives—two of them located in this city, two in Rochester, one in Utica, and another somewhere in Ohio.

Mr. Eli Buck advertises in the Schoharie Advocate a caution against one David Sandy, who has run away with three of his daughters.

Extra Session of Congress.—The adoption of the Constitution, Congress has been convened for the purpose of discussing amendments, to wit: in 1793, by John Adams, on matters relating to the war with France. In 1800 and 1813, by James Madison, on matters relating to the war with Great Britain; and in 1837, by Martin Van Buren, on account of the war against the Banks and Commercial Crisis of the country.—N. F. Waite.

Election Incident in North Carolina.—It is currently reported, that at Upper Broad Creek district, in Beaufort county, a poor, hard-working yeoman, having a large family of children to provide for, was offered \$50, and subsequently \$100, to give his casting vote for Dr. Hall—there being a tie in that box, 84 for Stanly, 84 for Hall; but the principles of this patriotic man, were not to be purchased. To his overruling sense he is spoken, he refused the proffered bribe, and cast his vote for Stanly, (W.)—Washington (N. C.) Whig.

Do our young ladies, who wear white bonnets and veils, know that they are certain to freckle in consequence! White is cooler in the sun and warmer in the shade than black, owing to the principles of radiation, but while the white bonnet, veil, dress, or hat diminishes the heat of the sun by reflection, it greatly increases its light, and it is the light that plays the mischief with a fair skin and pretty face. Young ladies, beware! If you have beauty, we scarcely need say, do not despise it. It is more potent than enchantment, and is an overmatch for philosophy. It elicits instinctive admiration, and triumph without an effort.—Abington Statesman.

It is stated that the daughter of a Philadelphia attended a ball at Saratoga a few evenings since, whose neck was adorned with a circlet of diamonds, valued at \$20,000.

DEPARTED.
In this county, by the Rev. James Thomas, on the 29 inst. Mr. WESTLY G. PHILLIPS, of Mississippi, to Miss LUCINDA ELMS of this county. All Whigs.

DIED.
In this town, on the 25th inst. ALTONA, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel A. Manahan, of Tennessee.

In this county, on the 16th inst. LEONORA ADELAIDE, daughter of Mr. G. A. Hamilton, aged 4 years 5 months and 7 days. She was a fine child and loved by all acquainted with her; she has been called this early from time to time, as if the earth was not worthy of such a being, as she appeared to be. Christ said "suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not; and he took them in his arms and blessed them, and said for of such is the kingdom of heaven." Communicated.

FOUND.
In Charlotte, on Saturday 24th inst., a Gold Breast Pin, which the owner can obtain by applying at this office and paying for this advertisement. Aug. 27, 1839. 1c

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Williams & Boyd is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons indebted to said firm either by Note or Book Account are requested to come forward without delay and make payment to J. D. Boyd, who is authorized to collect the debts—and who will not give much indulgence. We tender our thanks to our customers for the liberal manner in which they have encouraged us.

H. R. WILLIAMS.
J. D. BOYD.
Charlotte, Aug. 17, 1839. 4637

P. S. The business will be carried on in future by the undersigned who wishes his friends to call as usual.

Overcoat and Umbrella Lost.
AT the April Court there was taken from my Bar Room a fine steel mixed Overcoat—no particular marks recollected except that the Collar was fastened to the coat with a small hook at the lower end, with front or side pockets. The Umbrella was taken on the 30th of May—a large fine Black Silk one with the piece that covers the spring in the handle broken, a brass ferrule on the butt of the handle. The article was no doubt taken through mistake as articles of the same description were left but not so good. Any person discovering the mistake would confer a favor by calling at the Mansion House to make the exchange.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
August 25, 1839. 4637

Bacon for Sale

FOR CASH ONLY—By J. D. BOYD.
August 26, 1839. 2c

Five Cents Reward and no Thanks.
LEFT my house on the 16th inst., a bound girl named ANN ONSBY, 16 years old. This is to forward any person from harboring her as the law will be enforced against any offenders. WM. BEARD.
Aug. 26, 1839. 1c

Taken Up.
BY the subscriber, on the 1st of August, living near the Tuckersville road, about 71 miles from Charlotte, a Barrel Mare about 12 hands high, 10 or 11 years of age, both fore and hind white, no other marks recollected and is in best order. The owner can get her by calling and paying expenses.

LEWIS RODDEN.
Aug. 21, 1839. 6637

Wrapping Paper.

JUST received and for sale at this Office a supply of Wrapping Paper. Also a few reams of Writing Paper.

